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NEW YORK, NY 10112

EXAMINER

CHOW, CHARLES CHIANG

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2685

DATE MAILED: 03/09/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

## Office Action Summary

**Application No.**

09/694,037

**Applicant(s)**

EZUMI ET AL.

**Examiner**

Charles Chow

**Art Unit**

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 15 December 2003.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-21 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-21 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)   | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)   | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)             |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>5</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____  |

*Office Action for Amendment  
Received on 12/15/2003*

*Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

1. Claims 1-6, 9-14, 17, 19-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kagawa (US 5,608,545) in view of Koshiishi (US 5,255,321).

Regarding **claim 1**, Kagawa teaches a communication system (Fig. 1) having a first communication apparatus (portable telephone 102, Fig. 2) capable of a first speech communication (radio communication section 215) via a first communication line (the path from radio communication section 215 to antenna 108, Fig.2).

Kagawa teaches a second communication apparatus (facsimile device 101) capable of second speech communication (the amplifier 212/213, modem 211 and network control section 205) via the first communication line (215 to 108) or a second communication line (the line path from 206 to telephone network, col. 4, lines 39-42).

Kagawa teaches the first speech means (the speaker 109, microphone 112, Fig. 2) provided for the first communication apparatus (102) for performing the first speech communication (the radio communication section 215).

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Kagawa teaches the judgment means for judging a connection status between the first communication apparatus 102 and the second communication apparatus (101) [the connection at connectors 114/115 and cable 113, Fig. 2, abstract; the voltage detection means and connection verification means (col. 9, line 59 to col. 10, lines 67)]

Kagawa teaches the switching means (216, Fig. 2, col. 5, lines 31-48) for switching a speech communication between the first speech communication (215) via the first communication line (the communication line path from 215 to 108) by said first speech means (speaker 109, microphone 112) and the second speech communication (the line path from 206 to telephone network, col. 4, lines 39-42) via the first communication lines (215-108) by facsimile modem 211, accordance with a judgment by judging means (the judging of the connection between connectors 114, 115, Fig. 2).

Kagawa does not teach the second speech means. However, it is well known in the technology that a facsimile device is capable of providing the voice speech communication means by using microphone and speaker. Koshiishi teaches a facsimile device allows the voice speech to be communicated between the PSTN telephone line 2 and the facsimile device. Koshiishi teaches the efficient interface for the facsimile machine to many communication equipment (abstract, col. 1, lines 60-68). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Kagawa above, and to include Koshiishi's interfacing to various communication equipment for the facsimile machine, such that the facsimile machine could efficiently connected to other communication equipment for the voice speech communication.

Regarding **claim 2**, Kagawa taught in claim 1 above the connection status judging means.

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Regarding **claim 3**, Kagawa taught in claim 1 above the connection status judged by said judging means is a physical connection status of bring portable 102 to facsimile device 101.

Regarding **claim 4**, Kagawa teaches the in the case that the first and second ocommunicaotn apparatus are connected (via connectors 114/115, cable 113) with each other while the first communication apparatus (102) performs the first speech communication via the first communication line by first speech means (109/112). Kagawa teaches the switching means as shown in claim 1 above.

Regarding **claim 5**, Kagawa teaches the in the case that the first and second communication apparatus are disconnected (via connectors 114/115, cable 113) with each other while the second speech communication (212/213, modem 211, network control section 205) via the first communication line(215,108) by the second modem means (211, 205) is performed.

Kagawa teaches the switching means as shown in claim 1 above.

Regarding **claim 6**, Koshiishi teaches the supply means for supplying a power from the second communication apparatus to the first communication apparatus [the Fax 1 (figure in cover page) has power source 107 for sending power +/1 12 V, +5 V, to mobile telephone unit 3 (Fig. 2; col. 3, lines 32-43)]. Koshiishi also teaches the switch 105 for switching communication information, to radio transceiver, between facsimile machine of handset 32, (Fig. 2, col. 4, lines 52-60). Koshiishi teaches the in accordance with the relation between the first and second communication (as shown in Fig. 2 and col. 5, lines 6-10), for the dedicated identification code ID for interface 4, to particularly interfacing with mobile unit 3. Koshiishi teaches a technique for a facsimile machine, which is efficiently connectible to various communication equipment with low cost (abstract, col. 1, lines 61-67). Therefore, it would

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have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Kagawa above, and to include Koshiishi's facsimile interface, such that the connection would be efficient and with low cost.

Regarding **claim 9**, Kagawa teaches a first communication apparatus (102) used in communication system having first communication apparatus (102) capable of a first speech communication (radio communication section 215) via a first communication line (the path from radio communication section 215 to antenna 108, Fig.2).

Kagawa teaches a second communication apparatus (facsimile device 101) capable of second speech communication (the amplifier 212/213, modem 211 and network control section 205) via the first communication line (215 to 108) or a second communication line (the line path from 206 to telephone network, col. 4, lines 39-42).

Kagawa teaches the first speech means (the speaker 109, microphone 112, Fig. 2) provided for the first communication apparatus (102) for performing the first speech communication (the radio communication section 215).

Kagawa teaches the judgment means for judging a connection status between the first communication apparatus 102 and the second communication apparatus (101) [the connection at connectors 114/115 and cable 113, Fig. 2, abstract; the voltage detection means and connection verification means (col. 9, line 59 to col. 10, lines 67)]

Kagawa teaches the switching means (216, Fig. 2, col. 5, lines 31-48) for switching a speech communication between the first speech communication (215) via the first communication line (the communication line path from 215 to 108) by said first speech means (speaker 109, microphone 112) and the second speech communication (the line path from 206 to telephone

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network, col. 4, lines 39-42) via the first communication lines (215-108) by facsimile modem 211, accordance with a judgment by judging means (the judging of the connection between connectors 114, 115, Fig. 2).

Kagawa does not teach the second speech means. However, it is well known in the technology that a facsimile device is capable of providing the voice speech communication means by using microphone and speaker. Koshiishi teaches a facsimile device allows the voice speech to be communicated between the PSTN telephone line 2 and the facsimile device. Koshiishi teaches the efficient interface for the facsimile machine to many communication equipment (abstract, col. 1, lines 60-68). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Kagawa above, and to include Koshiishi's interfacing to various communication equipment for the facsimile machine, such that the facsimile machine could efficiently connect to other communication equipment for the voice speech communication.

Regarding amended portion, the judging a connection status between the first communication apparatus and the second communication apparatus, Motoyanagi teaches the connection state judgement for the mobile telephone connection 8 to be connected to a facsimile device 3 for producing the control the communication of the first communication apparatus mobile telephone 6 and second communication apparatus facsimile device 3 (abstract, Fig. 3-6, col. 2, line 51 to col. 3, line 21; the first and second switching means is selected in the actual communication accordance with a state in which a mobile telephone and the facsimile device are connected in col. 3, lines 58-64; the detecting the state in which mobile telephone 6 is

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connected with facsimile device 3 in col. 5, lines 24-34), the using the control unit 68 (Fig. 3), for the determining of the removably connection state of the mobile 6 and facsimile 3. Regarding the switching means for switching a speech communication between the first speech communication via the first communication line by said first speech means and the second communication via the first communication line by said second speech means in accordance with a judgment by the judging means, Motoyanagi teaches the first and second mobile telephone and the facsimile device are connected (col. 3, lines 58-64), the first and second switching means and switch control means (col. 3, lines 1 -39; col. 12, lines 40 to col. 13, line 7) for the changeover switches 63, the hook switch 64 (Fig. 3) in mobile 6 and changeover switch 31 in facsimile 3 for connection facsimile communication 33 to radio communication 62 or connecting telephone communication 65 in mobile 6 to radio communication 62 (Fig. 3, col. 7, line 1 to col. 10, line 65). Motoyanagi also teaches supplying power from facsimile 3 to mobile 6 (38, 8B/8A, 71, Fig. 6). Motoyanagi teaches an improved technique for facsimile device connection control to cellular telephone by placing the cellular telephone on top of facsimile device, such that the facsimile device can be movable without hindrance, by utilizing, sharing, the communication link of the cellular telephone for the facsimile device. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Kagawa above, and to include Motoyanagi's communication control based on the connection between facsimile device and cellular telephone, to switch communication unit 33, 65 62, such that the facsimile device could be efficiently utilized by sharing the communication link of cellular telephone when placing them put together.



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Kagawa-545 teaches the second speech communication path, the communication control section 205 (Fig. 1, col. 4, lines 38-42) for modem 211 voice band speech communication from telephone network by utilizing modem 211 to switching the voice/speech communication from landline telephone network to portable telephone 102, by using the modem voice frequency band, for the second speech communication.

Regarding **claim 10**, Kagawa taught in claim 1 above the connection status judging means.

Regarding **claim 11**, Kagawa taught in claim 1 above the connection status judged by said judging means is a physical connection status of bring portable 102 to facsimile 101.

Regarding **claim 12**, Kagawa taught in claim 4 above for the: first apparatus and connection relation between first and second apparatus; the switching to transmit second input information via first communication line, while transmitting information from first input via first communication line.

Regarding **claim 13**, Koshiishi taught in claim 5 above the first apparatus and the predetermined relation above (identification code, Koshiishi); the switching to transmit first input information via first line, while transmitting second input information via first line.

Regarding **claim 14**, Koshiishi taught in claim 6 above for the: supplying power (+/-12V, +5V) from second apparatus (Fax) to first apparatus to second apparatus (mobile unit 3) from Koshiishi in claim 3 above.

Regarding **claim 17**, Kagawa teaches a second communication apparatus (101) used in communication (Fig. 1) having a first communication apparatus (portable telephone 102, Fig. 2) capable of a first speech communication (radio communication section 215) via a first communication line (the path from radio communication section 215 to antenna 108, Fig.2).

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Kagawa teaches a second communication apparatus (facsimile device 101) capable of second speech communication (the amplifier 212/213, modem 211 and network control section 205) via the first communication line (215 to 108) or a second communication line (the line path from 206 to telephone network, col. 4, lines 39-42).

Kagawa teaches the first speech means (the speaker 109, microphone 112, Fig. 2) provided for the first communication apparatus (102) for performing the first speech communication (the radio communication section 215).

Kagawa teaches the judgment means for judging a connection status between the first communication apparatus 102 and the second communication apparatus (101) [the connection at connectors 114/115 and cable 113, Fig. 2, abstract; the voltage detection means and connection verification means (col. 9, line 59 to col. 10, lines 67)]

Kagawa teaches the switching means (216, Fig. 2, col. 5, lines 31-48) for switching a speech communication between the first speech communication (215) via the first communication line (the communication line path from 215 to 108) by said first speech means (speaker 109, microphone 112) and the second speech communication (the line path from 206 to telephone network, col. 4, lines 39-42) via the first communication lines (215-108) by facsimile modem 211, accordance with a judgment by judging means (the judging of the connection between connectors 114, 115, Fig. 2).

Kagawa does not teach the second speech means. However, it is well know in the technology that a facsimile device is capable of providing the voice speech communication means by using microphone and speaker. Koshiishi teaches a facsimile device allows the voice speech

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to be communicated between the PSTN telephone line 2 and the facsimile device. Koshiishi teaches the efficient interface for the facsimile machine to many communication equipment (abstract, col. 1, lines 60-68). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Kagawa above, and to include Koshiishi's interfacing to various communication equipment for the facsimile machine, such that the facsimile machine could efficiently connected to other communication equipment for the voice speech communication.

Regarding **claim 19**, Kagawa teaches a control method for communication system (in Fig. 1) having a first communication apparatus (portable telephone 102, Fig. 2) capable of a first speech communication (radio communication section 215) via a first communication line (the path from radio communication section 215 to antenna 108, Fig.2).

Kagawa teaches a second communication apparatus (facsimile device 101) capable of second speech communication (the amplifier 212/213, modem 211 and network control section 205) via the first communication line (215 to 108) or a second communication line (the line path from 206 to telephone network, col. 4, lines 39-42).

Kagawa teaches the first speech means (the speaker 109, microphone 112, Fig. 2) provided for the first communication apparatus (102) for performing the first speech communication (the radio communication section 215).

Kagawa teaches the judgment means for judging a connection status between the first communication apparatus 102 and the second communication apparatus (101) [the

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connection at connectors 114/115 and cable 113, Fig. 2, abstract; the voltage detection means and connection verification means (col. 9, line 59 to col. 10, lines 67)]

Kagawa teaches the switching means (216, Fig. 2, col. 5, lines 31-48) for switching a speech communication between the first speech communication (215) via the first communication line (the communication line path from 215 to 108) by said first speech means (speaker 109, microphone 112) and the second speech communication (the line path from 206 to telephone network, col. 4, lines 39-42) via the first communication lines (215-108) by facsimile modem 211, accordance with a judgment by judging means (the judging of the connection between connectors 114, 115, Fig. 2).

Kagawa does not teach the second speech means. However, it is well know in the technology that a facsimile device is capable of providing the voice speech communication means by using microphone and speaker. Koshiishi teaches a facsimile device allows the voice speech to be communicated between the PSTN telephone line 2 and the facsimile device. Koshiishi teaches the efficient interface for the facsimile machine to many communication equipment (abstract, col. 1, lines 60-68). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Kagawa above, and to include Koshiishi's interfacing to various communication equipment for the facsimile machine, such that the facsimile machine could efficiently connected to other communication equipment for the voice speech communication.

Regarding **claim 20**, Kagawa teaches a control method for a first communication apparatus (102) used in a communication system (Fig. 1) having a first communication apparatus (portable telephone 102, Fig. 2) capable of a first speech communication (radio

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communication section 215) via a first communication line (the path from radio communication section 215 to antenna 108, Fig.2).

Kagawa teaches a second communication apparatus (facsimile device 101) capable of second speech communication (the amplifier 212/213, modem 211 and network control section 205) via the first communication line (215 to 108) or a second communication line (the line path from 206 to telephone network, col. 4, lines 39-42).

Kagawa teaches the first speech means (the speaker 109, microphone 112, Fig. 2) provided for the first communication apparatus (102) for performing the first speech communication (the radio communication section 215).

Kagawa teaches the judgment means for judging a connection status between the first communication apparatus 102 and the second communication apparatus (101) [the connection at connectors 114/115 and cable 113, Fig. 2, abstract; the voltage detection means and connection verification means (col. 9, line 59 to col. 10, lines 67)]

Kagawa teaches the switching means (216, Fig. 2, col. 5, lines 31-48) for switching a speech communication between the first speech communication (215) via the first communication line (the communication line path from 215 to 108) by said first speech means (speaker 109, microphone 112) and the second speech communication (the line path from 206 to telephone network, col. 4, lines 39-42) via the first communication lines (215-108) by facsimile modem 211, accordance with a judgment by judging means (the judging of the connection between connectors 114, 115, Fig. 2).

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Kagawa does not teach the second speech means. However, it is well known in the technology that a facsimile device is capable of providing the voice speech communication means by using microphone and speaker. Koshiishi teaches a facsimile device allows the voice speech to be communicated between the PSTN telephone line 2 and the facsimile device. Koshiishi teaches the efficient interface for the facsimile machine to many communication equipment (abstract, col. 1, lines 60-68). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Kagawa above, and to include Koshiishi's interfacing to various communication equipment for the facsimile machine, such that the facsimile machine could efficiently connect to other communication equipment for the voice speech communication.

Regarding **claim 21**, Kagawa teaches control method for a second communication apparatus (101) used in a communication system (Fig. 1) having a first communication apparatus (portable telephone 102, Fig. 2) capable of a first speech communication (radio communication section 215) via a first communication line (the path from radio communication section 215 to antenna 108, Fig. 2).

Kagawa teaches a second communication apparatus (facsimile device 101) capable of second speech communication (the amplifier 212/213, modem 211 and network control section 205) via the first communication line (215 to 108) or a second communication line (the line path from 206 to telephone network, col. 4, lines 39-42).

Kagawa teaches the first speech means (the speaker 109, microphone 112, Fig. 2) provided for the first communication apparatus (102) for performing the first speech communication (the radio communication section 215).

Kagawa teaches the judgment means for judging a connection status between the first communication apparatus 102 and the second communication apparatus (101) [the connection at connectors 114/115 and cable 113, Fig. 2, abstract; the voltage detection means and connection verification means (col. 9, line 59 to col. 10, lines 67)]

Kagawa teaches the switching means (216, Fig. 2, col. 5, lines 31-48) for switching a speech communication between the first speech communication (215) via the first communication line (the communication line path from 215 to 108) by said first speech means (speaker 109, microphone 112) and the second speech communication (the line path from 206 to telephone network, col. 4, lines 39-42) via the first communication lines (215-108) by facsimile modem 211, accordance with a judgment by judging means (the judging of the connection between connectors 114, 115, Fig. 2).

Kagawa does not teach the second speech means. However, it is well know in the technology that a facsimile device is capable of providing the voice speech communication means by using microphone and speaker. Koshiishi teaches a facsimile device allows the voice speech to be communicated between the PSTN telephone line 2 and the facsimile device. Koshiishi teaches the efficient interface for the facsimile machine to many communication equipment (abstract, col. 1, lines 60-68). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Kagawa above, and to include Koshiishi's interfacing to various communication equipment for the facsimile machine, such that the facsimile machine could efficiently connected to other communication equipment for the voice speech communication.

2. Claims 7, 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kagawa in view of Koshiishi, as applied to claim 6 above, and further in view of Kobayashi et al. (US 5,148,470).

Regarding **claim 7**, in the above, it does not clearly teach the supplying power while the first apparatus does not perform first communication.

Kobayashi et al. (Kobayashi) teaches the supplying power while the first apparatus does not perform first communication, the charging state and the controlling of the instantaneous conversation, by determining whether the radio telephone is being charged, If the radio telephone is being charged, maintaining the charging state (col. 6, lines 9-22). Kobayashi teaches a technique to reduce the possibility of a call being terminated by controlling the instantaneous conversation, such that the call connection can be reliable (col. 3, lines 29-40).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Kagawa above, and to include Kobayashi's battery charging during standby state and instantaneous call control, such that the call connection could be reliable.

Regarding **claim 15**, Kobayashi taught in claim 7 above for the: supplying power via battery charging during the charging state and no conversation during battery charging state.

3. Claims 8, 16, 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kagawa in view of Koshiishi, as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Leung (US 6,185,195 B1).



Regarding **claim 8**, in the above, it does not clearly teach the echo canceller for the second communication via second communication line, wherein if the first apparatus transmits information input from the second input means, the second input means is output to the first communication apparatus via echo canceller.

Leung teaches the claimed features, because Leung teaches the echo canceller 110 (figurer in cover page, Fig. 2) for SSS phone 16 to avoid signal collision, utilizing the collision prevention/detection circuit (abstract; col. 5, line 59 to col. 6, line 27; col. 6, lines 49-56; col. 8, lines 22-36). Leung teaches the Fax machine 12 is connected to the SSS phone 16. Leung teaches the echo canceller 110 processes information  $y(t)$  from Fax machine 122 via coupler 120 (figure in cover page). Leung teaches the information  $y(t)$  is the claimed information from the second input means. Leung teaches a technique to prevent the collision by detecting and canceling the echo, such that the communication link can be reliable (col. 3, line 66 to col. 4, line 17). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Kagawa above, and to include Leung's detecting collision and canceling echo, such that the communication link could be reliable.

Regarding the second input means, referring to Koshiishi above. Regarding the outputting the information from the second input means to a first communication apparatus, referring to Kagawa in claim 1 above.

Regarding **claim 16**, Leung taught in claim 8 above for the: transmitting of second input information via first line, and echo canceller for information from second input means.

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Regarding **claim 18**, Leung taught in claim 8 above for the echo canceller being used for second communication wherein information is output to the first apparatus via echo canceller. Kagawa taught the second apparatus (101).

***Response to Arguments***

4. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-21 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Regarding applicant's amendment for judging a connection status between the first communication apparatus and the second communication apparatus; and switching means for switching a speech communication between the first speech communication via the first communication line by said first speech means and the second communication via the first communication line by said second speech means in accordance with a judgment by the judging means, the ground of rejection has been changed to include the previously cited reference Koshiishi (US 5,255,312).

Regarding the judging a connection status between the first communication apparatus and the second communication apparatus, the switching means for switching a speech communication between the first speech communication via the first communication line by said first speech means and the second communication via the first communication line by said second speech means in accordance with a judgment by the judging means, Kagawa teaches the teaches the judging means due to the connection judging request happening from the connectors, 114, 113, 115, to a control section 221 for judging the connection condition for causing the switch 216 to switch the connection in switch 216 for changing the connection between portable telephone 102 and facsimile device 101, for sending facsimile

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data via radio communication section 215, for judging a connection status between portable telephone 102 and facsimile device 101, and then, to switching first speech communication 215 from first speech means (speaker 109/microphone 112), through connector 114/115 to the second speech communication 205 to PSTN at connector 206 or to switch in reverse order. Kagawa teaches the facsimile device 101 has two communication paths, having the path for connecting the second speech communication 205 for communicating to first communication line path 215/antenna 108, or having the path for connecting the second speech communication 205 to PNTN at 206. Kagawa does not teach the second speech means. However, it is well known in the technology that a facsimile device is capable of providing the voice speech means for communication by using microphone and speaker. Koshiishi teaches a facsimile allows the speech to be communicated between the PSTN telephone line 2 and facsimile device.

In view of the above cited references, claims 1-21 are remaining in the rejection manner.

5. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a).

Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any

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extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

***Conclusion***

6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Charles Chow whose telephone number is (703)-306-5615.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Edward Urban, can be reached at (703)-305-4385.

Any response to this action should be mailed to:

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

Washington, D.C. 20231


or faxed to: (703) 872-9314 (for Technology Center 2600 only)

Hand-delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Park II, 2121 Crystal Drive, Arlington, VA, Sixth Floor (Receptionist).

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Technology Center 2600 Customer Service Office whose telephone number is (703) 306-0377.

Charles Chow *CC*.

February 20, 2004.

  
EDWARD F. URBAN  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER  
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600